

GCSE

GEOGRAPHY B

Unit B563: *Key Geographical Themes*

Specimen Paper

H

J385

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.

**Additional materials: Resource booklet
Map extract**

Candidate
Forename

Candidate
Surname

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **THREE** questions. A question from Section A (either Question 1 OR question 2), a question from Section B (either question 3 OR question 4, and a question from section C (either question 5 OR question 6).
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE

A	
B	
C	
TOTAL	

This document consists of **14** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A – Rivers and Coasts

You **must** answer **either** Question 1 or Question 2

EITHER

1 Rivers

- (a) Study the OS map extract and Fig 1 in the Resource Booklet which shows a cross section of the river at 829930.

- (i) Where do deposition and erosion occur within a meander?

..... [1]

- (ii) Explain how differences in velocity across a river affect both deposition and erosion within a meander.

.....

 [3]

- (b) Look again at the OS map extract. Give **two** pieces of map evidence why a reservoir is sited in and around grid squares 7588.

1.

 2.
 [2]

- (c) Look again at the OS map extract and study **Fig 2** in the Resource booklet.

How does evidence from the OS map extract help to explain the shape of the hydrograph?

.....

 [4]

- (d) Suggest how afforestation (planting trees) in the area in and around grid square 7689 may have affected the flow of Bannock Burn at 782904.

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..... [4]

- (e) Case Study – Flooding

Name a river in an MEDC which has been affected by flooding.

What is being done to reduce these effects of flooding?

How successful are these methods?

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..... [6]

Section A Total [20]

[Turn over

OR

2 Coasts

(a) Study **Fig 3** and **Fig 4** in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Describe Lulworth Cove using only evidence from **Fig 3**.

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..... [4]

(ii) Suggest how rock type has affected the shape of Lulworth Cove.

.....

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..... [3]

(b) Describe how the sea erodes cliffs.

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..... [3]

(c) How can erosion by the sea affect communities living on the coast?

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..... [4]

(d) Case Study – Coastal management

Name an area of coastline.

Describe how the coastline is protected from erosion.

To what extent are these protection methods sustainable?

[6]

Section A Total [20]

[Turn over

Section B - Climatic Natural Hazards and Tectonic Natural Hazards

You **must** answer **either** Question 3 **or** Question 4

3 Climatic Natural Hazards

Study **Fig. 6** in the Resource Booklet showing the Seasons in Bangladesh. A cyclone is a type of tropical storm.

- (a) Which cyclone season, **A** or **B**, has the most severe tropical storm weather conditions?

Briefly state the reasons for your answer.

.....
 [2]

- (b) Briefly describe another weather condition associated with tropical storms which is **not** shown in **Fig.6**.

.....
 [2]

- (c) Study **Fig.7** in the Resource Booklet showing a satellite image of a tropical storm in Asia. Briefly describe how the satellite image shows the characteristic features of a tropical storm.

.....
 [2]

- (d) Explain **two** ways in which the impact of tropical storms is more severe in LEDCs, like Bangladesh, than in MEDCs.

.....

 [4]

Study **Fig 8** in the Resource booklet showing a tropical storm education poster.

- (e) Describe the concrete shelter and explain its benefits as a hazard protection method. Include information on sustainability in your answer.

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..... [4]

- (f) Case Study – Climatic Hazards

Name a type of climatic hazard and the location where it took place.

Explain the natural processes which caused this event and explain how human activities affected the impact of the natural hazard.

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..... [6]

[Turn over

OR

4 Tectonic Natural Hazards

Study **Fig. 9** which shows the distribution of major earthquakes in California in the U.S.A.

(a) How are the two plates shown in **Fig. 9** moving in relation to each other?

.....[1]

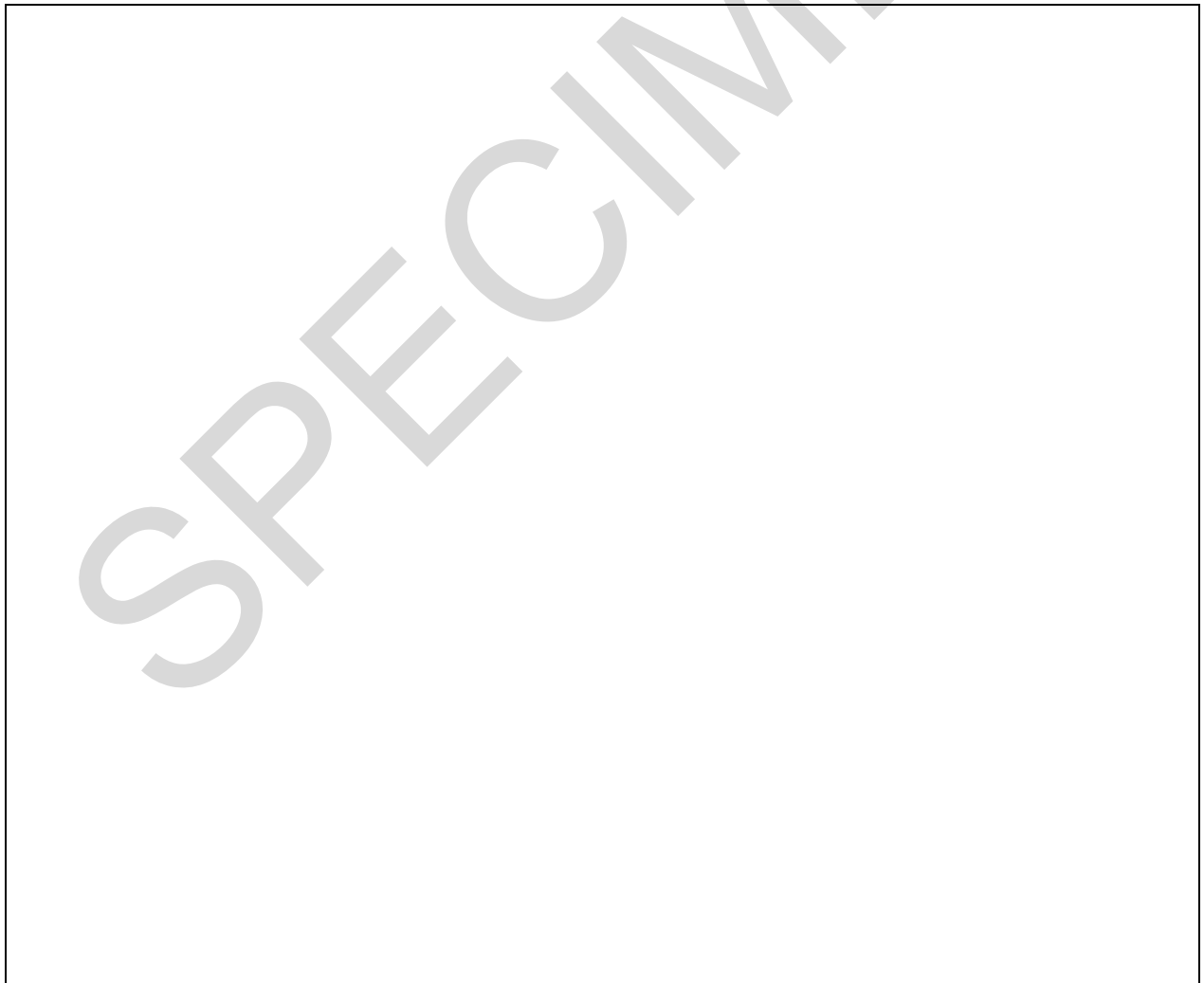
(b) Describe the distribution of earthquakes shown on the map in **Fig. 9**.

.....

.....

.....[3]

(c) Draw an annotated diagram to show how the movement of plates can cause earthquakes.



[4]

- (d) **Study Fig. 10** which shows some of the survivors of the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Briefly state **two** secondary effects of the earthquake shown in **Fig. 10**.

.....[2]

- (e)** Explain **two** reasons to explain why people live in hazardous locations.

[4]

- (f) Case Study – Tectonic Natural hazard.**

Identify a type of tectonic hazard

Describe methods used to predict the hazard. How successful are these prediction methods. Refer to specific event(s).

.....[6]

Section C Total [20]

[Turn over

Section C - Economic Development

You **must** answer **either** Question 5 **or** Question 6

5

(a) Study **Fig 11** in the Resource Booklet.

(i) BMW is a multi-national company (MNC). What is meant by a multi-national company?

..... **[1]**

(ii) Describe the distribution of BMW car production factories in the world.

.....

 **[3]**

(iii) How does the distribution of BMW car assembly factories differ from the distribution of car production factories? Explain why.

.....
 **[2]**

(b) Read the following web page extract.

“The BMW Group took the decision to build a new car production factory in the Leipzig region of Germany. The area is flat countryside and is about 200 hectares in size. It has first class connections to the motorway, the airport and the railway system.”

(i) Explain **two** reasons why Leipzig was a good site for a new car factory.

.....
 **[2]**

(ii) Explain **one** reason why the opening of the Leipzig factory could be a **disadvantage** to local people.

.....
 **[2]**

- (iii) Explain how the opening of the Leipzig car factory may benefit the local and regional economy.

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..... [4]

- (c) Case Study: The location of an economic activity

Name and locate an economic activity

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the location of this economic activity.

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..... [6]

[Turn over

OR

6

(a) Study **Fig 12** in the Resource Booklet. It shows the average income (G.D.P) of countries.

- (i) Describe the distribution of middle income countries. Refer to the Brandt line in your answer.

.....
 [2]

- (ii) The Brandt Line was first used to divide the world into More Economically Developed Countries and Less Economically Developed Countries in 1980.

To what extent is the Brandt Line still an appropriate way to do this?

.....
 [2]

- (iii) Use the table below to explain why Cuba has a better quality of life compared to Kenya.

Table showing Development indicators for Cuba and Kenya

Development Indicator	Cuba	Kenya
Literacy rate (women)	99.8	79.7
Human development Index	0.809	0.766
Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	7.2	79

.....
 [2]

- (b)** Read the extract below taken from a carton of Fairtrade orange juice from Cuba.

“A workshop to maintain the machines used on the orange farms has now been completed, paid for with the extra money earned from Fairtrade. The next step is improving the irrigation system.

In the event of crop failure we reserve the right to use products from other Fairtrade farms. We have a long term commitment to the growers and will support them through any crisis.”

- (i)** Explain two issues facing Cuba's farmers.

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

- (ii)** Why is Fairtrade considered to be sustainable?

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..... [4]

- (c)** Case Study: An Aid scheme

Locate and briefly describe an aid scheme.....

.....

Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the aid scheme to the people it was given to.

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[Turn over

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..... [6]

Section D Total [20]

Paper Total [60]

SPECIMEN

SPECIMEN

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SPECIMEN

The maximum mark for this paper is 60.

SPECIMEN

Section A – Rivers and Coasts		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(a)(i)	<p>Where do deposition and erosion occur within a meander?</p> <p>Deposition on inside / convex bank Erosion on outside / concave bank</p>	[1]
1(a)(ii)	<p>Explain how differences in velocity across a river affect both deposition and erosion within a meander.</p> <p>Point marking 1 mark for any 3 of the following points or 1 mark for basic point plus a further mark for development of that point Slower – less energy✓ so deposits load (✓dev) Larger particles deposited first Faster in this part of channel (✓)– more energy to erode (✓dev) carries load which assists erosion / corrosion ✓hydraulic action of turbulent water ✓</p>	[3]
1(b)	<p>Look again at the OS map extract. Give <u>two</u> pieces of map evidence why a reservoir is sited in and around grid square 7588.</p> <p>Streams flow into reservoir Valley suitable to flood Upland area – more rain No settlements Any 2 point for two marks</p>	[2]
1(c)	<p>How does evidence from the OS map extract help to explain the shape of the hydrograph?</p> <p>Steep rising limb / short lag time – water moves quickly to river down steep slopes High peak – no interception from vegetation no storage in lakes / reservoirs Steep falling limb – water flows quickly downstream due to steep gradient Simple description of the shape of the hydrograph without attempt to explain shape gets no credit</p>	[4]
1(d)	<p>Suggest how afforestation (planting trees) in the area in and around grid square 7689 may have affected the flow of Bannock Burn at 782904.</p> <p>More interception so reduced river flow Roots delay throughflow to river Evapotranspiration from trees so less water reaches river Less silting of river so quicker flow</p>	[4]

Section A – Rivers and Coasts		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
1(e)	<p>Case Study – Flooding</p> <p>Name a river in an MEDC which has been affected by flooding.</p> <p>What is being done to reduce these effects of flooding?</p> <p>How successful are these methods?</p> <p>Case Study will be marked using 3 levels:</p> <p>0 marks No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Basic description of method used no development.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-4 marks] Developed description of method</p> <p>Describes an effect and states one valid way the effect can be reduced</p> <p>Level 3: [5-6 marks] Developed description of method with evaluation of success of method with place specific example</p>	[6]
2(a)(i)	<p>Describe Lulworth Cove using only evidence from Fig 3.</p> <p>Round / circular / oval;</p> <p>narrow entrance / 125 metres wide;</p> <p>surrounded by three different rock types;</p> <p>high cliff at back of cove;</p> <p>is over 400m at widest point;</p> <p>is over 300 metres from entrance to back;</p>	[4]
2(a)(ii)	<p>Suggest how rock type has affected the shape of Lulworth Cove.</p> <p>Sea erodes through weakness in limestone;</p> <p>differential erosion of hard and soft rocks;</p> <p>sand and clay worn away more easily;</p> <p>harder chalk not worn away;</p>	[3]
2(b)	<p>Describe how the sea erodes cliffs.</p> <p>Erosion processes – corrosion, hydraulic, solution to 3 max if detailed</p> <p>Cave, arch, stack process to 3 max if detailed</p> <p>Undercutting, instability, slumping, repeated, to 3 max if detailed</p>	[3]

Section A – Rivers and Coasts		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
2(c)	<p>How can erosion by the sea affect communities living on the coast?</p> <p>Loss of buildings / houses / roads Loss of farms / farmhouses Loss of livelihood Forced to move Cannot get insurance / sell property Loss of tourist income as caravan sites close Whole villages disappear over time</p>	[4]
2(d)	<p>Case Study – Coastal management</p> <p>Name an area of coastline.</p> <p>Describe how the coastline is protected from erosion.</p> <p>To what extent are these protection methods sustainable?</p> <p>0 marks No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Basic description of method used no development regarding idea of sustainability.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-4 marks] Developed description of method with some reference to sustainability of chosen method.</p> <p>Level 3: [5-6 marks] Developed description of method with evaluation of sustainability of method and place specific references</p>	
Section A Total		[20]

Section B – Climatic and Tectonic Natural Hazards		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(a)	<p>Which cyclone season, A or B, has the most severe tropical storm weather conditions?</p> <p>Briefly state the reasons for your answer.</p> <p>1 mark for season B</p> <p>1 mark for heavy rains</p>	[2]
3(b)	<p>Briefly describe another weather condition associated with tropical storms which is <u>not</u> shown in Fig.5.</p> <p>1 mark for winds</p> <p>1 mark for high/strong/severe/fast</p>	[2]
3(c)	<p>Briefly describe how the satellite image shows the characteristic features of a tropical storm.</p> <p>1 mark per valid feature</p> <p>e.g. swirling cloud pattern, eye of storm, coastal location, large area covered by cloud, moving inland from ocean</p>	[2]
3(d)	<p>Explain <u>two</u> ways in which the impact of tropical storms is more severe in LEDCs, like Bangladesh, than in MEDCs.</p> <p>1 mark for basic, valid idea, 2nd mark for explanation of how idea makes impact more severe in LEDC's</p> <p>Two explained ideas needed for 4 marks</p> <p>Content Guide:</p> <p>Poorer quality housing – more easily destroyed</p> <p>More people dependent on farming/crops – possible hunger/starvation</p> <p>Poorer infrastructure – delay in relief reaching survivors/isolated</p> <p>Poorer health care facilities to treat/support victims</p> <p>Dependence on outside help/emergency aid for relief for victims</p>	[4]

Section B – Climatic and Tectonic Natural Hazards		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3(e)	<p>Describe the concrete shelter and explain its benefits as a hazard protection method. Include information on sustainability in your answer.</p> <p>1 mark for basic, valid idea, 2nd mark for explanation of how sustainable idea is</p> <p>Two explained ideas needed for 4 marks</p> <p>Content Guide:</p> <p>Large concrete shelter ✓ strong enough to withstand storm ✓ will last into future ✓ environmentally sustainable ✓</p> <p>Ideas are low tech ✓ low cost ✓ affordable for LEDCs and can be sustained in future/economically sustainable ✓</p> <p>Local people involved/educated ✓ can pass on knowledge to others ✓</p>	[4]
3(f)	<p>Name a type of climatic hazard and the location where it took place. Explain the natural processes which caused this event and explain how human activities affected the impact of the natural hazard.</p> <p>0 marks No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Basic description of causes of the hazard or effects of humans on hazard - no development.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-4 marks] Developed description of causes of the hazard or effects of humans on hazard</p> <p>Level 3: [5-6 marks] Developed description of causes of the hazard and effects of humans on hazard – specific to particular event</p>	[6]

Section B – Climatic and Tectonic Natural Hazards		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4	Study Fig.9 which shows the distribution of major earthquakes in California in the U.S.A.	
4(a)	How are the two plates shown in Fig. 9 moving in relation to each other? 1 mark for each valid descriptive point e.g. moving in the same direction, moving North West	[1]
4(b)	Describe the distribution of earthquakes shown on Fig.9 . 1 mark for each valid point about distribution of earthquakes e.g. on/near San Andreas Fault ✓, on/near plate margin/boundary✓, on/near margin of North American and Pacific plates✓, near coast✓, in a line running SE to NW✓, some near major settlements✓.	[3]
4(c)	Draw an annotated diagram to show how the movement of plates can cause earthquakes. Diagram shows two valid tectonic plates✓ With arrows to show correct plate movement ✓ With basic idea of plate movement/friction/collision✓ With idea of plates sticking✓build of pressure✓sudden movement✓ Content Guide: Diagram could be a representation of Fig 1 or a subduction or collision zone or a constructive margin Diagram could be a block diagram, a cross section or an overhead view	[4]
4(d)	Study Fig. 2 which shows some of the survivors of the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Briefly state <u>two</u> secondary effects of the earthquake shown in Fig. 10. 1 mark per valid secondary effect e.g. homelessness✓, sanitation/health issues✓,disruption to infrastructure✓ credit psychological effects e.g. bereavement/trauma✓	[2]

Section B – Climatic and Tectonic Natural Hazards		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
4(e)	<p>Explain two reasons why people live in hazardous locations.</p> <p>1 mark for basic, valid idea, 2nd mark for explanation of how idea influences peoples decision to stay in hazardous location</p> <p>Two explained ideas needed for 4 marks</p> <p>Content Guide:</p> <p>Possible reasons could include:</p> <p>Help/support from government/authorities to rebuild lives e.g. new housing</p> <p>Have always lived there, friends/family, part of a community</p> <p>Have businesses or employment in there</p> <p>Cannot afford to relocate and live elsewhere</p> <p>Perception that severe hazards will not happen (again)</p> <p>Confidence in government/authorities to protect lives and property in future</p>	[4]
4(f)	<p>Identify a type of tectonic hazard</p> <p>Describe methods used to predict the hazard</p> <p>How successful are these prediction methods. Refer to specific event(s).</p> <p>0 marks No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Basic description of method used no development regarding success of method.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-4 marks] Developed description of method</p> <p>Some analysis of success of method (limited event specific reference)</p> <p>Level 3: [5-6 marks] Developed description of method with evaluation of success of method and event specific reference/examples.</p>	[6]

Section C – Economic Development		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
5(a)(i)	<p>BMW is a multi-national company (MNC). What is meant by a multi-national company?</p> <p>A company that operates in more than one country (1) or around the world (1)</p>	[1]
5(a)(ii)	<p>Describe the distribution of BMW car production factories in the world.</p> <p>Most are in Europe ✓ Majority are North of the Brandt line ✓ only one in North America ✓ Nine are in Europe ✓ there is only one in LEDCs ✓</p>	[3]
5(a)(iii)	<p>How does the distribution of BMW car assembly factories differ from the distribution of car production factories? Explain why</p> <p>One for difference, one for reason</p> <p>Assembly factories are south of the Brandt line, production happens north of it ✓</p> <p>Production requires skilled/educated workforce ✓</p> <p>Closest to richest markets ✓</p>	[2]
5(b)	<p>Read the following web page extract.</p> <p>“The BMW Group took the decision to build a new car production factory in the Leipzig region of Germany. The area is flat countryside and is about 200 hectares in size. It has first class connections to the motorway, the airport and the railway system.”</p>	
5(b)(i)	<p>Explain <u>two</u> reasons why Leipzig was a good site for a new car factory.</p> <p>No mark for way, two simple explanations required.</p> <p>The area is flat so easy to build on ✓</p> <p>In Germany so large local market ✓</p> <p>Countryside so cheap to build on ✓</p> <p>Large site for easy expansion ✓ big factory ✓</p> <p>Great access so easy to import or export ✓ etc</p>	[2]

Section C – Economic Development		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
5(b)(ii)	<p>Explain <u>one</u> reason why the opening of the Leipzig factory could be a <u>disadvantage</u> to local people.</p> <p>Could be environmental, social or economic. Two simple statements or elaborated explanation.</p> <p>Factory causes pollution ✓ so health suffers ✓</p> <p>Greenfield site built on ✓ so countryside amenity lost ✓</p> <p>More commuters ✓ so more congestion ✓</p> <p>More deliveries ✓. Specified pollution ✓</p> <p>Factories have to compete for workers ✓ and close ✓</p>	[2]
5(b)(iii)	<p>Explain how the opening of the Leipzig car factory may <u>benefit</u> the local and regional economy.</p> <p>Credit one elaborated explanation. One for effect, one for elaboration.</p> <p>Max three for one option.</p> <p>More jobs created ✓ so positive multiplier effect ✓</p> <p>Other local factories struggle for workers ✓ and go out of business ✓</p> <p>Local factories have orders for supplies ✓ and so prosper ✓</p> <p>More exports ✓ so economy healthier ✓</p> <p>More taxes paid by BMW ✓ so more money for schools etc ✓</p> <p>Bigger GDP ✓</p>	[4]
5(c)	<p>Case Study: The location of an economic activity</p> <p>Name and locate an economic activity</p> <p>Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the location of this economic activity.</p> <p>Zero marks No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Basic description of either advantages or disadvantages of location of the industry - no development.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-4 marks] Developed description of either advantages or disadvantages of location of the industry (limited place specific reference)</p> <p>Level 3: [5-6 marks] Developed description of both advantages and disadvantages of location of the industry - place specific detail</p>	[6]

Section C – Economic Development														
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark												
6(a)	Study Fig 12 in the Resource Booklet. It shows the average income (GDP) of countries.	[2]												
6(a)(i)	Describe the distribution of middle income countries. Refer to the Brandt line in your answer. Close to the Brandt line ✓ Most of South America ✓ Most of northern Asia ✓ Not in North America and Europe ✓ only one in Africa ✓													
6(a)(ii)	The Brandt Line was first used to divide the world into More Economically Developed Countries and Less Economically Developed Countries in 1980. To what extent is the Brandt Line still an appropriate way to do this? Rich countries are still North of the line ✓ Many middle income countries are south of it ✓ Africa is still poor ✓ Russia north of the line but middle income ✓ Only uses income so not a true reflection of development ✓ because GDP might be low while literacy high ✓.	[2]												
6(a)(iii)	Use the table below to explain why Cuba has a better quality of life compared to Kenya. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Development Indicator</th><th>Cuba</th><th>Kenya</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Literacy rate (women)</td><td>99.8</td><td>79.7</td></tr> <tr> <td>Human development Index</td><td>0.809</td><td>0.766</td></tr> <tr> <td>Infant mortality (per 1000 births)</td><td>7.2</td><td>79</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Answers must include explanation such as: Literacy is 20% higher in Cuba so more people have more opportunities ✓ Literacy rate for women is 20% higher in Cuba so greater equality ✓ HDI is higher in Cuba 0.5 so better chance people are happier & healthier ✓ Ten times fewer babies die In Cuba so medical care must be much worse ✓</p>	Development Indicator	Cuba	Kenya	Literacy rate (women)	99.8	79.7	Human development Index	0.809	0.766	Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	7.2	79	[2]
Development Indicator	Cuba	Kenya												
Literacy rate (women)	99.8	79.7												
Human development Index	0.809	0.766												
Infant mortality (per 1000 births)	7.2	79												

Section C – Economic Development		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6(b)	<p>Read the extract below taken from a carton of Fairtrade orange juice from Cuba.</p> <p>“A workshop to maintain the machines used on the orange farms has now been completed, paid for with the extra money earned from Fairtrade. The next step is improving the irrigation system.</p> <p>In the event of crop failure we reserve the right to use products from other Fairtrade farms. We have a long term commitment to the growers and will support them through any crisis.”</p>	
6(b)(i)	<p>Explain two issues facing Cuba’s farmers.</p> <p>One statement required for one mark – development required for 2 marks x 2</p> <p>Unpredictable climate ✓ therefore requires irrigation (1 dev))</p> <p>Undeveloped machinery/Poor technology ✓ therefore dependent on slow manual workers (1 dev)</p> <p>Poor returns if not in a Fairtrade scheme ✓. FairTrade guarantees higher and more consistent price (1 dev)</p>	[4]
6(b)(ii)	<p>Why is Fairtrade considered to be sustainable?</p> <p>Credit simple statements to a maximum of three. Credit elaboration that demonstrates the candidate’s understanding.</p> <p>Social: people are able to fend for themselves ✓ not reliant on aid ✓</p> <p>Environmental: guaranteed income means land not so intensively farmed ✓ so less pollution/degradation✓</p> <p>Economic: guaranteed income means that it is possible to invest ✓ and save✓so reducing risk of failure✓ and opportunity to make more money✓.</p>	[4]

Section C – Economic Development		
Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
6(c)	<p>Case Study: An Aid scheme</p> <p>Locate and briefly describe an aid scheme.....</p> <p>Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the aid scheme to the people it was given to.</p> <p>Zero marks No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1: [1-2 marks] Basic description of either advantages or disadvantages of scheme - no development.</p> <p>Level 2: [3-4 marks] Developed description of either advantages or disadvantages of scheme (limited reference to named aid scheme example)</p> <p>Level 3: [5-6 marks] Developed description of both advantages and disadvantages - with specific details of scheme.</p>	[6]
	Section C Total	[20]
	Paper Total	[60]

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)(i)	1			1
1(a)(ii)	2	1		3
1(b)	2		0	2
1(c)	2	1	1	4
1(d)	1	2	1	4
1(e)	4	2		6
2(a)(i)	1	1	2	4
2(a)(ii)	2	1	0	3
2(b)	2	1	0	3
2(c)	3	1	0	4
2(d)	4	2		6
3(a)	1	0	1	2
3(b)	2			2
3(c)	1		1	2
3(d)	2	2		4
3(e)	2	2		4
3(f)	4	2		6
4(a)		1	0	1
4(b)	2	1		3
4(c)	2		2	4
4(d)	1	1		2
4(e)	3	1		4
4(f)	4	2		6
5(a)(i)	1			1
5(a)(ii)	2		1	3
5(a)(iii)	1		1	2
5(b)(i)	1	1		2
5(b)(ii)	1	1		2
5(b)(iii)	2	2		4
5(c)	4	2		6
6(a)(i)	1		1	2
6(a)(ii)	2			2
6(a)(iii)	1		1	2
6(b)(i)	2	2		4
6(b)(ii)	2	2		4
6(c)	4	2		6
Totals	72	36	12	120